Fertiliser, Refinery, Textile, Organics, Tannery, Dyeing, Electroplating and Pesticides.

(c) The Najafgarh drain contributes 43 per cent of the total pollution load reaching the river in terms of Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand.

(d) About 95 per cent of the total pollution of Yamuna is contributed by nine major drains namely Supplementary drain, Najafgarh drain, Civil Mill drain, Power House drain, Sen Nursing Home drain, Drain No. 14, Barapulla drain, Maharani Bagh drain and Shahdara drain.

(e) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have issued closure notices including disconnection of water and electricity of the identified polluting industries between 18th November, 1999 and 10th February, 2000. In addition, two vigilance squads have been constituted to take action against these polluting industries and also to keep a constant vigil. Out of the 302 identified industrial units in Haryana, 135 units are complying with discharge standards, 48 units have closed down on their own, 12 units have been closed down on the directions of the State Pollution Control Board, 24 units have been issued closure notices by the Board and the remaining 83 units are facing legal action under the Environmental Laws. The Honourable Supreme Court had adjourned the matter to 3.3.2000 with the direction to the Central Pollution Control Board to file a fresh report giving the state of water as on 1.3.2000. The Central Pollution Control Board has filed the report on the state of water on 29.2.2000.

Pollution in Delhi

931. SHRI S. AGNIRAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total level of pollution in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that this level is fast increasing;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to bring it down; and

(d) what are the side-effects which are caused due to continuous degradation of environment in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) and (b) According to the Central Pollution Control Board, the water pollution in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and vehicular pollution levels have come down. The Biochemical Oxygen Demand levels at Nizamuddin and Agra Canal (Okhla) have come down from about 8.0 mg/litre to 5 mg/litre and 12.0 mg/litre to 5 mg/litre respectively. Percentage reduction in vehicular pollution in terms of Carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide and lead has been observed to the extent of about 22%, 5%, 20% and 49% respectively.

(c) The steps being taken to bring down the pollution in Delhi include stringent emission norms, improvements in fuel quality and vehicle technology, phasing out of old commercial vehicles, promotion of use of clean fuel, augmentation of public transport system, optimisation of traffic flow and development of road infrastructure, setting up of sewage and effluent treatment plants, shifting of industrial units in conforming industrial areas and closing of hazardous industrial units.

(d) Environmental health implications in the form of increase in morbidity and mortality may be caused due to continuous degradation of environment.

Building Roads through private sector in Maharashtra

†932. SHRI SATISHCHANDRA SITARAM PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have received any proposal to build roads through private sector in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, since when it is pending and the reasons therefor; and

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†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.